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Aational Republican. W. J. MURTAGH Editor and Proprietor

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THE REPUBLICAN HAS A LARGER CIRCU-LATION THAN ANY OTHER MORNING PAPER IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE SENATE, at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, after having been in session all pight, passed the civil rights bill by a vote \$8.45; Mississippi, \$9.99; Lonisiana, \$4.98, of 20 yeas to 16 nays. The full text of the Texas, \$8.98; Arkansas, \$9.80; Kentucky, bill as it passed is printed in another column

MONDAY MORNING::::::

of to-day's NATIONAL REPUBLICAN. THE SANBORN BUSINESS-THE RESOLUTION OF CENSURE.

The proposition that the House shall pass . a resolution censuring Secretary Richard- kota, \$6.83; Arizona, \$10; California, \$10. son, Assistant Secretary Sawyer, and Solicitor Banfield, of the Treasury Department, for their connection with the Sanborn concourse of the investigation it was found be uncontradicted. necessary to look into the priin the chain of testimony were needed to make the record of Sanborn's

THE CURRENCY MUDDLE. should be determined by Congress upon the currency question. The labor interests especially are suffering from the uncertainty that hangs over the financial future. If ing there was none of the hot blood and extend the financial future. If ing there was none of the hot blood and extend the financial future. If ing there was none of the hot blood and extend the financial future. If ing there was none of the hot blood and extend the financial future. If ing there was none of the hot blood and extend the financial future in the communitary of the same state same of interial gence and considerable experience, he is gated to him by the Congress, was formally capable of accomplishing quiet things in a quiet way. But his ill-balanced temperity the same stive measures that have marked to have acquired in the old anybody else, after one year has passed, who capable of accomplishing quiet things in a quiet way. But his ill-balanced temperity the same stive measures that have marked was done at that meeting. A I stated my

people in monetary affairs. There are other propositions now in committee which seem much better calculated to afford relief than the Senate bill as amended by the House impossible to keep trace of them. Isabella son, the man who led him into this lamentcommittee. Of these, the one introduced has abdicated; Serrano, Castelar, Prim and able position. But not an effort did he by Hon. Freeman Clarke, of N. Y., has al- others have in vain attempted to organize make to help his victim out of the whirlready been alluded to in these columns affairs, and to-day she presents the sad pool of falsehood, shame and mortification with favor. Attention is now invited to aspect of a great nation struggling with inone somewhat similar in its provisions, but different success to subdue Don Carlos, while ment was as cruel as the inception of the which, perhaps, on account of the imme- the Madrid authorities can themselves find no outrage was cold-blooded and malicious. diate relief which it would afford to those proper word or phrase with which to charsections which have less than their acterize their authority. Serrano, after the ists going to show that Mr. Jeremiah M. quota of national bank currency, may overthrow of Castelar, it is true, did an- Wilson "trained" Mr. Class, or that he become more popular It is House nounce himself as President of the Supreme has disqualified himself from rendering a Samuel Hooper, of Massachusetts, on have proclaimed himself King. And under evidence is abundant, specific and notorious. the 27th of April, 1874. It provides for the all her forms she has failed to do anything. In this particular case it is as disgraceful as issue of national bank notes to associations now organized in those States and Territories having less than their quota under the national banking act of 1804, until such issues shall equal ten dollars per capita of their population by the census of 1870. It repeals the sixth section of the act for the redemption of the three par cent loan certain and wilson going to Cluss's house.

This is but the dollars per capita of the governing class? Witness the fate of Castelar when the promises of a Spaniard of the governing class? Witness the fate of Castelar when the tried to keep faith and deal fairly with the United States!

This is but the fate of Cluss poing to Cluss's house. tiscates of July 12, 1870. It provides that ison which might be extended almost with- ciation that he indiscreetly boasted of these

during the preceding month.

ARREST SAL

Georgia, \$3; Florida, \$9.53; Alabama, \$4.22; Tennessee, \$7.34; Missouri, \$6.24; Ohio, \$1.04; Indiana, \$1.25; Illinois, \$2.98; Michigan, \$3.68; Wisconsin, \$6.92; Iowe, \$5.25; Kansas, \$4.99; Nebraska, \$3.42; Nevada, \$9.72; Oregon, \$7.53; Idaho, \$4; Wyoming \$2.10; New Mexico, \$7.06; Da-

Col. Samo on Saturday completely upset tract business, is likely to be abandoned, or the fabric of Mr. Blickensderfer's supposito fail for want of support. It is such an tions and calculations by showing, in a of fail for want of support. It is such an itions and calculations by showing, in a scheme of proceeding, so wholly without very complete statement which he sub-recedent, and so unwarranted as an assumption of authority by the House, that it it former reported were not correct; that unheard-of proceeding, so wholly without very complete statement which he subprecedent, and so unwarranted as an as- mitted, that the over-measurements which shocks the better judgment even of those he had not measured the same surfaces; was the boast in Salt Lake City of leading personal renown by striking the District of who were at first inclined to entertain it that he had not included the old work on Admitting, for the sake of argument, that avenues, which Congress appropriated all the charges alleged against these gentle- money to pay for, and, moreover, that Mr. tnen are true, and that the inferences of the Blickensderfer fell into these errors because committee, or rather its deductions from he had not obeyed the instructions of the the testimony taken, are correct, it yet ap- committee to notify the Government engipears that the committee has gone beyond neers when he was ready to proceed with the scope of the authority of the resolution his measurements. There are some curious confiding the examination to it. The law circumstances about this business that need tunder which the contracts were made was explanation. There has been collusion passed by Congress, and that body having somewhere, from all appearances, to get cease. Upon the subject of the investigasecome satisfied that its execution worked Blickensderfer's statements out without the injustice to the commercial interests of the anti-date of their connections. If this busicountry, promptly ordered an investigation ness of measuring is to go on, it is time to For the purpose of discovering a remedy for put it in the hands of the United States Ats defects, or securing its repeal. This is engineer department. Mr. Blickensderfer's all that the committee was authorized to do. efforts, however well intended, settle Nothing more and nothing less. In the nothing, even if they should, in any respect,

wate affairs of certain witnesses. Links CUBA AND SPAIN-THE ABOLI TION OF SLAVERY. The reflex of popular opinion, as it fir transactions complete. There was nothing an exponent in the press of the country, so glaringly improper in this as to provoke shows that the pending effort to secure comment; but, when the first favorable recognition by our Government step in this direction was taken, the cu- of the Cuban republic is sustained by an riosity of the examiners seemed to be overwhelming majority of our people. It aroused. Senborn and his sub-agents were is true that the question has been agitated thenceforth treated as suspected persons, in for years in a fitful kind of a way; but it fact, as prejudged criminals, and, from a now appears to have received a new imation of the workings of a law, pulse-to be nursed-by men of such unthe object of the investigation seemed to be doubted integrity that the enewal of the changed to a persistent effort to convict effort is hailed with assurances of success. somebody of some corrupt act. In short, Mr. Carpenter, in the Senate, and the venthe investigation thenceforth became per. erable Judge Poland, in the House, have sonal. A wild hunt followed after some taken the lead in Congress, and, as we have ill-defined scandal, and a smelling match said, they are sustained by the people. This was begun, in which each committee. unanimity of feeling arises mainly from the man's nose was more eager than the other fact the people generally do not enterened and demoralized by the prevalent de- Spanish Government, and a belief, in view mand for purgation and reform, and per- of the prolonged struggle which the inhaps prompted by other and more personal surgents have maintained, that the remotives, the Republican members gave the whole thing into the hands of men who, to say the least, are unfriendly to the party, it is the duty of our Government. and who, in fact, would not be altogether remembering its own revolution against scrupulous about the manner in which Great Britain, to grant what aid it can conthey trumped up charges against politi- sistently to other colonies engaged in a cal enemies. In this way the com- similar revolution. But the Cubans have mittee traveled far away from the origi. profited by our experience, and have doubly nal design of the investigation. Now, earned a right to our sympathy by the manus we have intimated, there seems ner in which they began their revolution. to be an inclination to retrace some of the When, in the autumn of 1868, the insursteps which have led to most unfortunate gent leaders met to frame the constitution alts, and at any rate to halt before the of their new form of government and to matter is carried too far. The best lawyers declare their independence, they had bein both Houses have examined the subject fore them, not only our own Declaration carefully, and we have yet to hear that one and Constitution, but the incidents of our of them, speaking from candid convictions civil war were still fresh in their minds. and laying aside both personal and political They saw that slavery, the great curse to MR. CLUSS AND HIS "TRAINER." of the inhabitants. animosities, is willing to assert as a lawyer the greatest republic of the world, had only What remained of Mr. Cluss on Friday If An examination of the statistics of fiftythat the proposition to censure is proper.

In the first place, it is agreed that it is in the protracted and bloody strife. Taking adenature of a punishment, and it is denied vantage of the lesson taught by this terrible graceful record be has made, it was furthat the House has any right to punish ex-ecutive officers of any grade in such a man-declare their own independence they signed counsel, and in the sharp calling to account ner, while it is also denied that the committee manumission papers of thousands of the had any authority to take cognizance of slaves. In fact, as each man gave in his after the other, save Mr. Wilson, took up tee had any authority to take cognizance of the distinct understanding that the new rependence of any executive officer, it would have been the duty of the committee to report the fact to the House for its action. An inquest in recommendation of the distinct understanding that the new rependence of the distinct understanding that the new republic was to be the government of a free the duty of the committee to report the fact to the House for its action. An inquest in recommendation of the distinct understanding that the new republic was to be the government of a free the other, are Mr. Wilson, took up the other, and insisting on direct an after the other, are Mr. Wilson, took up the other, are Mr. Wilson, t Eact to the House for its action. An inquest involuntary servitude. If nothing else were finally confessed that he did not mean to would then have followed, preparatory to to be adduced to show that these people were charge fraud upon his associates. impeachment, and the matter would have in earnest, this would be sufficient. The been formally laid before the Senate for trial sacrifice of property thus made gave and more confused than on Friday, and his under regularly prepared articles of impeach. convincing proof of their devotion to the condition was absolutely pitiful. What can ment. But nothing of the kind has been discovered—nothing of the kind is charged sense of the term; for it must be remem- to possess reason and common sense than to Lowell 23, Cambridge 24, St. Paul 17, Fall

In the next place, the irregularities which, bered that Spain held out then, as she still be placed in a position where he must beg River 26, Hartford 15, Wilmington 30, Portit is claimed, have been proven, are not so holds out, offers of protection to property counsel not to put him to the necessity of land 23, Dayton 19, Lawrence (Mass.) 23, much the fault of the executive officers as in slaves to those of her subjects who re- committing perjury by insisting on direct Manchester 20, Quincy (Ill., 15, &c., &c. they are the fault of the law itself, and if mained loyal. Nor is this all. The con- answers? Yet this is just what Mr. Cluss there be any fault in the law it rests with stitution then adopted has been carefully, asked of the Governor's counsel on Friday rapid progress we have made in sanitary congress. It is consequently plain that the even rigorously, guarded by the people by only thing the House can now do is to whom it was unanimously ratified. Its the odium which this poor man must now While nearly all the cities in the Union amend or repeal the law, and it would be nonsense on the part of the committee to recommend any other proposition.

The oddina which this poor man must how a manufactured forever carry. We suppose it is largely have been either standing still or going owing to mental weakness, an incontinent from bad to worse, Washington has been war would allow. So true is this that the purpose, and a "pedantic" vanity—to use shooting rapidly shead, until it would really first President of the republic-Carlos his own description of himself-that he has Manuel de Cespedes-having usurped been led into this most unfortunate posi- points in the country so far as mortality It is all-important that something definite hould be determined by Congress upon the military forces, which had not been dele-

introduced by Hon. Power of Republic, but he might as well verdict in this case? We answer, that the

demption of its circulation, and that no part of said reserve shall bear interest. So much for expansion. On the other hand, it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to retire and cancel monthly one half as many greenbacks as shall have been unable even to define the agent to the new national bank notes have abolished stavery and have was of the committee knew of this game. What makes the outrage more flagrant is the fact that many of these answers required information, not only from the engineer's office, been unable even to define the agent farm. been unable even to define the ever-mang-ing system of government under which Treasury Department; yet Mr. Cluss spread On and after the first of July, 1875.

during the preceding month.

On and after the first of July, 1875, it was not bearing interest may be exchanged at the Treasury and at the sum of the sum his boast and his pride. It is a prominent has never put a question with a purpose to doctrine of the religion of his sect, and of elicit anything but unfavorable evidence. which he is an ardent and influential He has never cross-examined a witness for

apostle and exemplar.

The question before the Committee on Elections of the House now is not whether his questions with false assumptions, preit shall expel a member on account of the viously inspired by a hostile animus, and tenets of his religion. This it has clearly witnesses have had to be wary of their no right to do. But it has a right to de- answers lest they swore to his facts instead termine whether it will sit in the House of their own. He has used the machinery with a member who defiantly and proudly of the committee to further his personal confesses that he is not only a polygamist, ends and the private malice of others. He living in open defiance of the law of Con- has resisted, in committee and out of it, gress prohibiting it, but also that he was everything that proposed to deal fairly with sent here by the head of the Mormon the District of Columbia, Gen. Babcock Mormons that this cunning device of Brig-ham Young would commit Congress to the to strike back. This is the man, and these legality of polygamy, and guarantee the repeal of the penal statute concerning it. If Congress shall pass Judge Poland's for Congress. We mean that people shall bill, and expel Mr. Cannon, the indict- know in advance that he has rendered himment and conviction of the latter will speed- self utterly incapable of rendering any

to understand that their bestial and lech-

ily follow, and the Mormons be made judgment whatsoever.

UNION.

During the last few years Washington

did not get into

not be above 15.00 per cent. per each 1,000

with a lower death-rate than Washington,

namely, Burlington, Vermont, Denver, Colorado; and Jacksonville, in Florida

Orleans 30, San Francisco 17, Buffalo 17,

idence 23, Rochester 18, Richmond 28,

Memphis 46. New Haven 22, Alleghany

THE GIRLS' REFORM SCHOOL.

The institution which Mrs. Spencer and

ociated with her propose to

erous practices in the name of religion shall THE MOST HEALTHY CITY IN THE tion into the truth of the allegations that Cannon is a practical polygamist, the Salt has outstripped all her sister communities Lake City Tribune discourses in this man- in the Union, and carried away the palm of ner: "It would appear to be high time that the handsomest city in the country. An this were done. But in all conscience we examination of sanitary statistics shows would like to know the necessity of this that she has also become the most healthy inquest. Does Cannon deny that he is a city in the Union. When we consider the "polygamist? Does he not rather boast of condition and reputation of the city ten it and justify the system publicly? He years ago, with its fever and ague, almost "certainly does so in Salt Lake City. Has uninhabitable for several months in the 'he gone back on himself in Washington? year, the change which has taken place is The writer hereof had the felicity of all the more apparent and striking. The 'meeting this apostle of concubinage and result is, of course, in a great measure, due 'adultery, in the summer of 1869, at Salt to the immense improvements that have Lake City. We called at his office, were been made-paved streets and avenues, the 'introduced and listened to a culogy upon filling up of the old canal, a thorough systhe divine ordinance of polygamy, its ben- tem of drainage-all supplemented, of efits morally, socially and physically, un- course, by the rigid enforcement of the extil in sheer amazement and disgust we cellent sanitary regulations of the Board of Took our lease. George Q. Cannon then Health. The advance made in this respectopenly boasted that he was a polygamist; has been really marvelous, as the followthat he was living with several women, figures will show: In 1870 the percent-"each of whom he called his wife. Does age for each one thousand inhabitants "he do so to-day, or does he deny his bes- was about the same as that of other lead-"tial, soul-degrading practices? If the ing American cities, viz.: 23.81. In 1871, former be true what is the use of a com- after the Board of Health had been in op-"mittee to decide the quetsion? If the lat- eration a short time, and the system of im-"ter be his claim let the investigation be provements was in part perfected, we find "had and that speedily. This man who these figures reduced to 21.09. The board, "terms with the Delegates from Colorado, order until 1872, when we find the average "Arizona and other Territories of this death-rate still further reduced to 18.43. In "Union, is guilty of what in any other 1883 it was still lower—16.03; and for the contracts? A. My testimony is correct in that "civilized country on the globe would send six months ending March 31, 1874, it has "civilized country on the globe would send touched the really extraordinary figures of which in every other State and Territory of this nation is esteemed a damning the prevalence of epidemic smallpox during the prevalence of epidemic smallpox during the prevalence of epidemic smallpox during touched the really extraordinary figures of Q. Answer that question, if you please. A. Those sewers were taken in hand. There was no talk about them. The price was fixed, so much for decreciation of paper put on, and the "crime, and for the commission of which the years 1872 and 1873, causing the death 'scores of both men and women are yearly of 632 persons, viz., in 1872, 287 persons, sent to prison. And yet this lecherous and in 1873, 345 persons, the death rate apostle of a monstrous relic of a barbarous was reduced from 21.09 in 1871, to 18.42 in 'custom which to-day only obtains among 1872, and from 18.43 in 1872, to 16.02 in half civilized and barbarous nations, is 1873. The total number of deaths in the 'admitted to the councils of the most pro- District during the six months ending

Mr. Cluss was even more embarras pecially are suffering from the uncertainty that hangs over the financial future. If Congress cannot agree upon anything better than we now have, it should say so speedily, in order that business affairs may go forward upon their own responsibility, froe from the fear of confusion and interprition by legislation.

We have already expressed the opinion that the building to inspire the inspire to inspire the confidence of the last fear any time under a republic.

In this proceed quiet way. But ins in-maisneed temperature, and this incoherent methods, totally the same active measures that have marked the last few years are continued in the same active measures that have marked the last few years are continued in the same active measures that have marked the last few years are continued in the same active measures that have marked the same active measures that have marked the last few years are continued in the same active measures that have marked the last few years are continued in the same active measures that have marked the last few years are continued in the same active measures that have marked the last few years are continued in the same active measures that have marked the last few years are continued in the same active measures that have marked the last few years are continued in the same active measures that have marked the last few years are continued in the same active measures that have marked the last few years are continued in the same active measures that have meas

establish in this city, and for which they have asked the aid of Congress, is sadly needed, and should have been founded long ago. We are glad to know that the committee having the subject of the proposition, and entirely favorable to the proposition, and have agreed to so report. We have no dehave agreed to so report. a public journal is hardly the place in which to do so, but Congress, having thrown a large, ignorant population on our hands, is to a great extent responsible for the present condition of affairs, and should provide the proper remedy. We hope the Girls' Reform School will be put fairly sais the sixth section of the act for the united States!

and Wilson going to Cluss's house.

This is but the faint outline of compari-Cluss's vanity was so tickled by the assort under way as soon as possible. not more than one half of the reserve of country banks shall consist of an amount or balance due from associations for the re
ison which might be extended almost without limit between Cuba and Spain, and alcountry banks shall consist of an amount or balance due from associations for the reone is proven to be proud, brave, self-relidata upon which Wilson prepared a list of his heirs to fight about.

Q. And those tables are concealed so that you could not understand them! A. I could understand that the price was too much which was obtained, as an average, especially after I had gone through the exact process of taking the average of sewers actually built and not of assumption. Q. Here is your certificate in connection with

2051 the question was asked:

Q. Are we to understand you to say in regard to this letting of contracta that you were not consulted as a member of the beard? A. Never. I wish to say there is one single exception, and this is as far as I remember. I went some time in July of last year—I happened to go on business—to the private office of the vice president, Mr. Shepherd. I found him there in consultation with Mr. Oerily, and, looking at what they were doing, I saw they were giving out contracts for main sewers. They showed me what they were doing, and at that hour, I think it was—yes, it was then—that a million dollars worth of contracts were given out.

Were not you and Mr. Oertly at Mr. Sher Q. Did you not receive a note from Mr. Shepherd requesting the presence of yourself and Mr. Oertly there, with a view of talking over the matter of letting out the contracts for these sewers? A. No; I do no; think I reeived any notice like that.

Q. You do not remember any such notice

A. No, sir. If it was sent up to the Board of Public Works office it never was delivered to me, because I am positive about that—that I dropped in and found the two gentlemen there. Q: You do not remember this: that while you and Mr. Oertly were there in the office ome three or four other gentlemen were there engaged with Mr. Shepherd on private business, and that after they got through then you, Mr. Oertly, and Mr. Shepherd went over the matter of these sewer contracts; do you re-member that! A. I do not remember about the three or four gentlemen having been there.

Q. Do you not remember you had to wait until they got through before you could talk with Governor Shepherd about these sewers!

A. In the multifarious duties of one year I

could not remember such an occurrence.

The Chairman. Mr. Mattingly, to refresh his memory, give him the names of the persons who were present.!

Mr. Mattingly: I do not know the names of Mr. Mattingly: I do not know the names of those persons who were present now, sir.

Q. But do you remember, as I understand you to say, that you were only consulted on that occasion with reference to one of these contracts! A. The occurrence is exactly as I stated it. I stated that I made an objection in two cases—at least I mean to say that I made objection in one case; the other, Gallagher & Co., I could not object to, because I never heard their names before. They are no citizens of the District. I did not know them as mechanics in that line; and so I thought the Governor most likely knew them better than I.

Q. Did not Governor Shepherd on that occasion talk over, both with you and Mr. Oertly, each one of those sewer-contracts! A. Well, they could not have let out \$1,000,000 worth of work if each one of them had not been as-

rork if each one of them had not been as-igned; each one of them must, of course, have seen talked about—the length of it, the prices and the designation by name.

Q. And was talked about on that occasion

Q. And was taked about on that occasion?
A. Yes, sir; that was so.
Q. That was so; then you were consulted about that? A. Well, I was not consulted about that. I say just now that I would not, as a citizen of Washington, give a contract of \$350,000 to an outsider if there was a free and fair consultation about it. I have too much respect for the mechanics of the District.

Q. Do I understand you to say that Goveroccasion! A. Sir!
Q. That he did, on that occasion, talk over

much for depreciation of paper put on, and the same was put on to it. Q. Was that all done there on that day? it was sent back, no doubt, to the clerk's office in the office of the vice president. Whether it took them one or five days after that to send out the notice, I do not

Q. Were you consulted about the price? A. "admitted to the councils of the most pro"gressive and enlightened nation on the "fair fame of this country; a disgrace most "foul; a stench in the nostrils of civilized "people?"

District during the six months ending March 31, 1874, was 1,007, or 14.38 per cent. per each 1,000 inhabitants, with an estimated population of 140,000. Judging from past experience, the total death-rate in the District during the year 1874, will not be above 15.00 per cent. per each 1,000 much. In one case only it was 670r. These much in one case only it was 670r. These prices, I said, were good, and were fair prices. I do not want to get out of it. I will take the responsibility. I was consulted about that.

Q. You were? A. Yes, that is to say, about

the price; but not about the man who got the work;

Q. Well, I understood you to say, the other South, East and West, shows only three day, that when the different contractors were named for the different work that there was one name you did object to! A. Yes, sir. Q. You made no objection to the others, did

Orleans 30, San Francisco 17, Buffalo 17, Cleveland 19, Newark 31, Detroit 23, Albany 19, Milwaukee 21, Pittsburg 27, Provestick 23, Provestick 23, Provestick 24, Provestick 24, Provestick 27, Provestick 29, Well, you have already stated. A. Well,

Manchester 20, Quincy (Ill., 15, &c., &c., &c. Q. You recommended somebody else for that contract! A. Yes, sir. Q. And he gave it to him! A. Yes, sir. Q. And he gave it to him! A. Yes, sir. Q. And he gave it to him! A. Yes, sir. Q. And he gave it to him! A. Yes, sir. Q. And he gave it to him! A. Yes, sir. Q. And he got that contract! A. Yes, sir. Q. And he got that contract! A. Yes, sir. Q. And he got that contract! A. Yes, sir. Q. On your recommended was Sam Strong! A. Yes, sir. Q. On your recommendation! A. Yes, sir. Q. On your recommendation! A. Yes, sir. Q. On your recommended was Sam Strong! a stonemason and bricklayer, of this District.

Q. Do you remember who was in the room at the time! A. I have stated that I remember there were Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Ourtly goes. It will take some years to get rid of the bad reputation we acquired in the old

The Witness. No doubt it is. "Referred of Deputy Engineer Octiv."

Q. That is what you say! A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, just answer me a few plain question. It may need occasional excitations also. It may need occasional excitations and the same work of the same work. I claim, alno it is old flagging, it is jointed also. It may need occasional excitations.

Q. You were hit so rapidly that you were the same work of the same work of the same work. I claim that it is not the fast that you could not recover from the shock same work. I claim that it is not the same work. I claim that it is not the same work. I claim that it is not the same work. I claim that it is not the same work. I claim that it is not the same work. I claim that it is not the same work. I claim, alno it is old flagging, it is jointed also. It may need occasional excitations and the same work. I was never the same work. I was never the same work. I was never the same work is same work. I was never the same work is same work. I was never the same work is same work. I claim, alno it is old flagging, it is jointed also. It may need occasional excitations.

Now, just answer me a few plain ques-That is the paper you saw! A. Yes, ir. I think it is.
Q. And on the strength of that you sworr
Q. And on the strength of that you sworr
here the other day, as I have read to you, tha the prime were fixed by private correspondence between Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Oertly?

A. By an official correspondence, kept from

utles? A. It is an official correspondence kept private from me.
Q. An official correspondence of the vice president? Look at your records, and see what is the entry you have relating to that matter? A. It is difficult to find anything here.
By Mr. Hubbell: Q. I would like to have one explanation. You call this letter an official correspondence, an official letter passing between the vice president and one of your sub-ordinates, kept private—out of your sight? A. Yes, sir.

mean that. I mean the effect of it was that.
Q. What do you mean! Do you mean that
a letter came into the engineer's office which
you did not happen to see? A. Yes, sir; so
that I am not responsible for the price.
Q. Could you have seen it if you had looked
for it? A. Of course, if I had twenty-four
eyes I might possibly see every day what is
going on; but as I have only two I have to
prix throughput confidential assistants.

reiy upon confidential assistants.

Q. Then all you mean by "kept private from office - a matter referred to one of the assis ants which you did not happen to see? A. Yes, sir; that is it.
Mr. Wilson. I will read the whole thing and n stating as he did

in stating as he did.

The Chaiman. You can put that question.

The Witness. I have stated that my intertion was to express official correspondent
done through a private channel.

the engineer should do so.

Q. That you thought was your duty?

pul it in the record.

BOAND OF FUBLIC WORKS.

WASHINGTON, August 4, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: I desire to intorm you that I have commenced work upon the contract awarded me several days since, for joining and setting of flag footways around the Botanic garden, but owing to no price being put upon the same! have not yet signed the contract. I desire to state that I do the gading, furnish my own sand, cement, joining and setting of the stone, in fact, everything with the exception of furnishing the stone, which is the old flagging taken from the Post Uffice and Patent Office Departments.

My work is also somewhat retarded by Mr. Smith, superintendent of Botanic garden, who desires two footways, of nine feet each, on Third street, and two on Maryland avenue, one of nine and the other of twelve feet. Mr. Smith's idea is to make an attractive promeands around the garden, with two rows of frase on his historia.

to make an attractive promenade around sines it to make an attractive promenade around the gar-den, with two rows of trees on bith Third street and Maryland aswane. I have to roquest that the matter may be definitely settled asspeedily as possible, so that I may not be delayed in the prosecution of my work. Very respectfully, JOSEPH H. FLETCHER. To the honorable Board of Public Works.

BOARD OF PEBLIC WORKS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, AUGUST 6, 1872 Respectfully referred to Deputy Engineer Oertif, who will fix the price for this work and give the necessary directions. By order of the board, Chas. S. Johnson, Assistant Secretary.

The work done by Mr. Fletcher is the same a

turnishing sand and cement and laying the flag-ging; (hauling done by board.) The price fixed upon for Seventh, Twelfth and Fourteenth streets was thirty-four cents per square foot. Mr. Smith called several times on account of the double line of flagging on Third street, and I would respect-fully safe for instructions in this matter. B. ORSTLY, Deputy Engines AUGUST 6, 1873.

respectfully returned to Deputy Engine rtly, who will see Mr. Smith and say that the

CHAS. S. JOHNSON.

AUGUST 8, 1876.

I have the henor to report that I have seen Mr. Smith, who insists on the double lines of flagging the inner one sufficiently raised to afford of a good view of the garden. The double line is only desired for Third street, and not for Maryland avenue, and lagsmuch as the Government will pay for this work, the Wishes of Mr. Smith ought to be compiled with

plied with.

Most respectfully,

B. Ountry, AUGUST 13, 1973. Agust 13, 1813.

By the Chairman: Q. Now, this seems to be a letter addressed to the Board of Public Works by Mr. Fietcher. A. Yes, sir.

Q. In the ordinary course of business where would that letter go? A. To the vice president Q. Would it be opened by him! A. It would

Q. Would it be opened by him? A. It would be opened by him.
Q. Would it be laid before the board? A. Not at that time. At that time it was not usual to lay these before the board.
Q. At that time was it the custom of the vice president of the board, or did he in fact open the letters addressed to the Board of Public Works, and answer them as from the board.

Rowledge? A. To my knowledge, not any member of the board. Other members may have been consulted, but I did not know it.

Q. Then, as a rule, you did not see letters addressed to the Board of Public Works? A.

Q. Day you do be deed a first or the simple reason that I thought they had too much work on hand.

Q. You shad a right to object; It was very proper that you should, if there were any reasons for it, and you did object! A. The Governor readily assented. I must give him credit when I state it, that such was the case.

Q. You recommended somebody else for that contract! A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where should that paper be deposited; in what office! A. Among the files of the vice president.

Q. Where should that paper be deposited; in what office! A. Among the files of the vice president.

president.
Q. The Board of Public Works has no office,

Q. The Board of Public Works has no office, then? A. No, sir; it has no office of the control of

these papers open to the inspection of every member of the Board of Public Works, or were

was a partner to it. If I am, I could was a partner to it. If I am, I

of wall plated a little wint comes my c

ging across the mail. I claim that it is not the same work. I claim, since it is old flagging, it is taken out of wind already. It is jointed also. It may need occasional re-jointing.

By Mr. Stewart: Q. You say that it is not the same work! A. No, str.
Q. You were in the habit of looking over these books once a week. This entry is August 48 A. Yes, sir; and that date is August 13. I wish to call attention to the fact that August 4 is the date of the lotter that Mr. Fletcher wrote to the board. It may have taken three or four days until it came up to me. of one before another was done! A. Yes, sir Q. You were hit so rapidly that you wer down all the time! A. I was never down.

down all the time? A. I was never down. I was always up. I am so still.

Q. Were you upright? A. Upright, eir.
Q. Now, these estimates and measurements which you approved, are they right? A. To the best of my knowledge.

Q. You now say they were right. There was nothing wrong about any of them? A. If an error occurred it certainly is an exception, and

correctness is the rule.

Q. Including those which you stated the other day were wrong, and which you had never approved of, and never signed? A. Yes, sir. Mr. Fletcher wrote to the board. It may have taken three or four days until it came up to me.

Q. You say, then, that it is not the same kind of flagging. How long after your attention was called to this, and after you knew of it, was it before there was any payment made under that! A. I wish to call attention now to this abstract. The abstract is not in strict correspondence with the fetter which I read. In the abstract reads here:

"Fistcher has commenced work on his contract to joint and set flag footway around the Botanic garden, but, owing to the price not being fixed, has not yet signed the contract; states that he does the grading, furnishing the sand, comeat, jointing and setting the stones. In fact, overything except furnishing the stone. Mr. Smith, superintendent of the Botanic garden, wants two footways on Talird street of nine feet in the prosecution of this work."

There is no statement showing that there was old flagging to be relaid. It is left out here in this. The letter which has been read just now stated that this was old flagging, while in my abstract, which you have had an opportunity to see, does not show that.

By Mr. Mattingly: Q. The material fact in this matter is beyond that. You testify in these words, page 2039; as a member of the Board of Public Works you took the stand here and stated under oath:

And the prices for the contract were fixed by a private correspondence batween after. Shochard

Q. You consider that they are right now Q. You consider that they are right now. You now correct your testimony in chief by saying that these measurements which you pronounced wrong, and which you declared you never had approved, all are right, and you did approve of them! A. I do not know what you have reference to. Whose measurements!
Q. I have reference to certain measurements and estimates upon which your reference. and estimates upon which you denied that you had anything to do, and went back upon them and said you were not responsible for them; that you had never signed any approval, and when the paper was produced to you you admitted that you had! A. There is that single mitted that you had? A. There is that single case in this large bundle of papers. When it was presented to my office, no records being there, and having been made up there as an official formality, I was requested to sign those balances from avenues. They were balances; they were not the measurements themselves, to the best of my knowledge.

O. There was one paper, a very important.

Q. There was one paper, a very important one, which you said you had signed without understanding it, because you had only eight days to examine, and another which you said you had signed on the first of November, and which had been presented to you only on the last of October, and you had sat up all night?

between the vice president and one of your subordinates, kept private—out of your sight? A
Yes, sir.

Q. By whose order was it kept from obsertation? A. By the fact that the vice president
did not address the engineer department or the
engineer in charge.

Q. Let us understand a little. When that
letter was referred to the engineer's office was
it likely in this book, [indicating.]

Q. By whose order was it kept away from
you? A. It never came to me.

Q. Who ordered it to be kept private from
you? A. It never came to me.

Q. Who ordered it to be kept private from
you? A. It never came to me.

Q. Who ordered it to be kept private from
you? A. It never came to me.

Q. Uct us understand. Do you wish the
committee to understand that Mr. Shepherd,
as vice president of the board, sent this communication to Oertly and directed him to keep
it privately from you? A. Oh, no; I do not
mean that. I mean the effect of it was that.

Q. Whit do you mean? Bo you mean! Bo you mean that
a letter came into the engineer's office which

The Chairman. Mr. Mattingly, I think Mr.
Cluss has unflicitedly explained that to-day.

Board of Public Works you took the stand
her and stated under oath:
Shepherd days to examine, and another which you said
you had signed on the first by you had be neved first by a private or state of the others.

Q. A. That is correct.

Q. And the private from you what he did not move and the stated my case. I
may have unfortunately worled this; by private
from me.

Q. It know upon cross-examination you have;
but you are a man of more than ordinary intelinguing the private from you.

Q. Weil, I think you are in a certain way.
Now, you have stated that you appreciated
what you were doing, and you stated that the
privately from you? A. Oh, no; I do not
mean that. I mean the effect of it was that.

Q. What do you mean? Bo you mean that
a letter came into the engineer's office which

The Chairman. Mr. Mattingly, I think Mr.

Cluss has unflicitedly explained that to-day.

He states pow that he did not mean to

not just as good a right to say no as to say yes when you were asked if these papers were cor-cect! A. I had a right, of course, to refuse, but my desire at that time was not to interfere with the operations of the government, because I had my waiting wrongs, in fact no proof at all with the operations of the government, because I had no positive proofs, in fact no proof at all from which I could infer that anything was done carelessly. Therefore I was certainly justified in relying upon the first assistant of the office and affixing my official signature.

Q. And you approved them, then, because you believed them at the time to be right? A. Cluss has sufficiently explained that to-day. He states now that he did not mean to say that it was a private correspondence, but that it was a correspondence of which he had no

knowledge.

Mr. Mattingly. I understand his explanation, sir: I only want to get out of him his intention Yes, sir.
Q. You believe them now to be right? A. Mr. Mattingly. That was your intention?

A. Yes, sir; it certainly dkl not mean snything

Q. You believe them now to be right? A. Weil, I do not know.
Q. Now, you believe them to be right, or have you changed your mind about that? A. After I have seen those careless measurements against the Government, my confidence is shaken, and if I would have seen this before, I never should have signed those papers in such a hasty manner as they were presented to me.
Q. Then these papers were wrong after all? A. I do not say they are right or wrong. My confidence is shaken in them since I saw this volume of testimony in here.
Q. If they are wrong, who is responsible for them; the man who solemnly under his official sc. Mr. Black. The Board of Public Works had been established, and the District government was in full operation for a year or so before you were appointed? A. Yes, sir. Q. At the time when you were appointed had you any doubt that it was the object of the President and his advisers, the Board of Pub-President and his advisers, the Board of Pub-lic Works and others, to procure the services of a competent and upright man? A. No, sir; none at all; on the contrary.

Q. You accepted the compliment contained in that letter which you read yesterday as being sincere, did you not? A. Mr. Black, I am too old for vanity. I accepted. I showed it only as a record. them; the man who solemnly under his official

oath said they were right, or somebody else!

A. I have stated distinctly the circumstancea under which these papers were brought to me.

The Secretary of the Treasury, I believe, has in the same way signed the Sanborn contracts because he has put right before him a couple of hundred a day,

Q. Do you think an officer is morally or init only as a record.

Q. You supposed, at all events, that they were slucere! A. Yes, sir; I thought they were slucere, and I think so still.

Q. Then you had no idea that this was an

Q. Do you think an officer is morally or intellectually competent for his place who will sign a paper without knowing whether it is right or wrong, and an important paper; the validity and effect of which depends upon his signature? Is it not as bad as giving a judgment without evidence, and a false judgment at that? A. I had a right, you know, at that time to rely upon my first assistants.
Q. You had a right to rely upon them? Have you a right to deny the intergity of these orn. invitation to you to take the part of a set of rogues, who would promote their own private interests at the expense of the public A. I uld certainly never have joined them if had had that ides.

Q. You never would have accepted it if you had not believed that that was the purpose! you a right to deny the integrity of these gen-tlemen! A. Not integrity, but the accuracy of

A. No, sir.

Q. Is not the office of engineer to that board one of the most important in it? A. Certainly.

Q. Was it possible for them to cheat the public—for the contractor to cheat the public. these statements.

Q. Have you any more right to doubt their accuracy than they have to doubt yours when there is a difference of opinion between you and them on a subject which they have actu-ally examined and you have not? A. He is either as to quality or quantity of the work, or the price of the work, without your concur-rence? A. The United States, yes; the consubordinate of mine. I am chief. My word rule: therefore I did not discuss the matter with tractor, no.

Q. A contractor might cheat by getting higher prices! A. I mean that the engineer

higher prices! A. I mean that the engineer has pretty full control in seeing that a con-Q. After having received this appointment

actually lays, and gets no more price than the board fixed.

Q. As to the measurement of the work and the quality of it, it was necessary that the engineer should approve the bill before the contract or could be finally paid and settled with?

A. Yes, sir. ine quality of it, it was necessary that the engineer should approve the bill before the contractor could be finally paid and settled with A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then there are estimates to be made that probedy or many years to be the measurer of the Treasury Department, and so I certainly had a fair right to infer that he was careful.

Q. Not only the subordinates of your office, but in your associate—the gentlemen who were associated with your discontinuous contraction.

Q. Then there are estimates to be made that nobody can make without the engineer's approval? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Therefore as regards these estimates, and as regards the measurement of the work after it was done, in order to commit fraud upon the Government or upon the public, it would be absolutely necessary to have the concurrence of the engineer. He must be an accomplice in it before it could be perpetrated, must he not!

A. I have stated not against the United States. Gross errors have been perpetrated against the united states.

Gross errors have been perpetrated against the United States without the knowledge of the Gross errors have been perpetrated against the imperious.

United States without the knowledge of the engineer of the board, he not being privy to the transactions as to the measurements.

Q. As to which of them? A. I have stated

Q. As to which of them? A. I have stated

Q. As to which of them? A. I have stated quite a number of them.

Q. Do you mean now those estimates that were made upon work upon which the \$1,240,1000 appropriation is based! A. That is it.

Q. They were made before you came in. Was that done with your concurrence, or was your concurrence necessary to accomplish that! A. A letter was read here this morning of January 5, 1873, when I was a member of the board, and at that date the vice president told Mr. Oertly to take charge of this. He did not inform the engineer in charge that he had depute tized Mr. Oertly to do it, but went to his assistant and told him to do it. So the engineer is charge is not responsible for those errors.

Q. After you were inoffice could that be done without your concurrence! A. It has been done.

Q. And it was done without your concurrence! Yes, sir. I have demurred to it, but, of course I did not see, until the Governor's whether there was wrong about it? A. I did not say that.

without your concurrences A. It has been done.

Q. And it was done without your concurrences Yes, sir. I have demurred to it, but, of course I did not see, until the Governor's answer came out, whether these measurements for the Government were right or wrong. So, of course, I had no—These measurements upon which all this money was paid—and you remember that yesterday a number of vouchers were shown here which were balances for the measurements. not say that.

Q. I understood you to say that the engineer poard! A. Yes, sir. board f A. Ies, sir.
Q. In regard to its financial results f A. In regard to its financial results; I do not mean that; I mean so far as the improvements—the streets and sewers are concerned. In financial matters the vice president has so far taken the exclusive lead. neasurements.

Q. Wait sir; was it not illegal for them to

Q. You and they were engaged together in ne administration of this system, and you commit irregularities altogether?
The Witness. All of us you mean?
Mr. Black. Yes, str; all of you. A. Yes, str
I am ready to take my share of the blame letter late than never.

q. want sir, was in the literal for such as proceed with those measurements and estimates and lay them before Congress without first getting your approbation? A. I stated yesterday that this was my humble opinion; not exactly illegal; but I thought that at least the spirit of the law was that the Board of Public Works shall measure this work—that the engineer should do so. Q. Did not these irregularities consist almost ntirely in your failure to perform your duty?

No, sir.

Q. Then who was it that caused any failure? question; but did you perform that duty? A. I was debarred from performing it.
Q. You think now, and you thought then, that it was your duty and you did not do it? A. Your question does not convey the right impression. A. I have stated so many details that it is pardly worth while to waste the time to go

over them again.

Q. It was not the duty of any other member of the Board of Public Works to examine

Q. It was not the duty of any other member of the Board of Public Works to examine and approve the measurements? A. You just now a six weeks after these appropriations were passed the major part of the money was drawn, and it went so fast that hardly any body could recover from the shock of seeing what was going on.

Q. Hardly anybody could recover? A. Could recover and see, after he came to his senses, what was actually done. After the main part of the work was done it was not worth while for me to trouble about the little balances.

Q. This was done, then, clandestinely and without your knowledge! A. Without my knowledge! A. Without my knowledge! A. Without my a knowledge; I will not say clandestinely.

Q. Well, without your knowledge! Was it done so that you did not know anything about it. I knew after awhile that they were measuring; but at the outset, for sure, I did not know for a learneth of time.

and my

Q. Then he supposed you were so much of a rogue that you would do it without knowing anything about lif A. They thought, upon seeing the system upon which it was carried on, and upon knowing the men who had done it, that I was justified in fixing my official seal to it.

Q. Did the vice president suppose that you would take those papers before you and then